

FET

How should our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker, b. i.*
Inward corruption and infected fin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained fill,
And *feſtering* ſore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart
To hear themſelves remember'd.
—Well might they *feſter* gainſt ingratitude,
And tent themſelves with death. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Mind that their ſouls
May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom
the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and
Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well
healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and
by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Watton.*

Paſſion, anger, and unkindneſs may give a wound that
ſhall bleed and ſmart; but it is treachery only that makes it
feſter. *South's Sermons.*

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. A
word not in uſe.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate*
preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *feſtinate*.] Haſtily; ſpeedily;
with ſpeed. Not in uſe.

Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring
him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts;
joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments,
that he might ſhew his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*
FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feaſt; anniversary-day of civil or
religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Th' invited ſiſters with their graces bleſt
Their *feſtivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *feſtival* proclaim'd
Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtis.*

Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
And merrily ſing, and ſport, and play;
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By ſacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever
they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*. *Notes on the Odeſſey.*

The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated,
and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrec-
tion, a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FESTIVE. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; beſtifying a
fealt.

The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomſon.*

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin, from *feſtive*.]

1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity,
and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the
ſheep-hearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich
man ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

2. Gaity; joyſulneſs; temper or behaviour beſtitting a fealt.

To thoſe perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the
remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than
the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*

FESTOON. *n. f.* [*feſton*, French.] In architecture, an orna-
ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of
flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickſet at the middle,
and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down
perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*feſtucca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between
green and yellow.

Therein may be diſcovered a little infect of a *feſtucine* or
pale green, reſembling a locuſt or graſhopper. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*feſtucca*, Latin.] Formed of ſtraw.

We ſpeak of ſtraws, or *feſtucous* diviſions, lightly drawn
over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.

Get home with thy ſewel, made ready to *fet*,
The ſooner the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

He in a chair was *fet*,
Toſſing and turning them withouten end;
But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him ſtill attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiaſhim, who
ſlew him with the ſword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*

FET. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, French, a part or portion.]

A piece.

The bottom clear,
New laid with many a *fet*

FET

Of ſeed-pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To **FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather
came from *To fet*. [peccan, pettan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean

How he her chamber-window will aſcend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakeſpeare.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg. xx.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.

Gen. xxvii. 9.

The feat of empire, where the Irith come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,

Whoſe blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*

3. To ſtrike at a diſtance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are
the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is ſeen
in ordnance and muſkets. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.

In ſmells we ſee their great and ſudden effect in *fetching*
men again, when they ſwoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the
encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetch'd* up to its per-
fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age
or two in other countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may ſufficiently convey to the people what
our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compaſs of
the ordinance. *Sanderſon.*

6. To produce by ſome kind of force.

Theſe ways, if there were any ſecret excellence among
them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-
vance itſelf by. *Milton on Education.*

An human ſoul without education is like marble in the
quarry, which ſhews none of its beauties 'till the ſkill of the
poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excursion.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you ſhould not ſpeak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*

When evening grey doth riſe, I *fetch* my round
Over the mounſ, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*

To come to that place they muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles
on the right hand through a foreſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetch mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakeſp.*

The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious
cluſter of grapes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loſt her
beauty by the ſmall-pox, the *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Addiſon.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time ſlew our ſhips, and freight we *fetcht*
The ſyrens ſile; a ſpickeleſs wind ſo ſtrech
Her wings to waſt us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

It needs not thy belief,
If earth, induſtrious of herſelf, *fetch* day
Travelling Eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. viii.*

The hare laid himſelf down, and took a nap; for, ſays he,
I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During ſuch a ſtate, ſilver in the coin will never *fetch* as
much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke.*

To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a ſhifted wind unto a fail,

It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakeſpeare.*

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any
thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing ſeems in-
tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is eaſy to find,
His cumberſome *fetches* are ſeldom behind;
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying theſe flight ſullies on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Straight caſt about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 42.*

From theſe inſtances and *fetches*
Thou mak'ſt of horſes, clocks and watches,

Quoth

FEV

Quoth Mat, thou ſeem'ſt to mean

That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FETID. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetides*, Fr.] Stinking; ran-
cid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

Moſt putrefactions are of an odious ſmell; for they ſmell
either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In the moſt ſevere orders of the church of Rome, thoſe who
praſtice abſtinent, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions. *Arbut.*

Plague, fierceſt child of Nemelus divine,
Deſcends from Ethiopia's poiſon'd woods;
From ſifted Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomſon's Summer.*

FETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of ſtinking.

FETLOCK. *n. f.* [*fet and lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the
hair of the mane that grows behind the pattern-joint of many
horſes: horſes of a low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft.

Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded ſideſs

Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Sh. H. V.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a ſnowy ſtar he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

FETOR. *n. f.* [*fetor*, Latin.] A ſlink; a ſtench; a ſtrong
and offenſive ſmell.

The *fetor* may diſcover itſelf by ſweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the ſymptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind,
ſuch a diſeaſe will be cured by acceſcent ſubſtances, and
none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FETTER. *n. f.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *fetters*.

[from *fet*; pertere, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by
which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like ma-
nacles on the right hand. *Eccl. xxi. 19.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have
been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.

Raleigh's Apology.

Paſſion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may releaſe. *Prior.*

I thought her pride

Had broke your *fetters*, and aſſur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*

To **FETTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain;
to ſlackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthineſs nor his own ſuffering for her,
could *fetters* his ſickleneſs. *Sidney.*

My conſcience! thou art *fetter'd*

More than my thanks and writs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread;
Charm ſuch with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Doth a maſter chide his ſervant becauſe he doth not come,
yet knows that the ſervant is chained and *fettered*, ſo as he can-
not move? *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To **FETTER.** *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do triſling
buſineſs; to ply the hands without labour.

When your maſter is moſt buſy in company, come in and
pretend to ſettle about the room; and if he chides, ſay you
thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

FETUS. *n. f.* [*fetis*, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any
thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leiſure to examine that paradox of Hippo-
crates, which ſome learned phyſicians have of late revived,
that the *fetis* reſpires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FETD. *n. f.* [reahs, emity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;
oppoſition; war.

Though men would find ſuch mortal *feuds*
In ſharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*

In former ages it was a conſtant policy of France to raiſe
and cheriſh intestine *feuds* and diſcords in the iſle of Great
Britain. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Scythia mourns

Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half uncoupled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

FEUDAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees,
feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

FEUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; ſomething held by tenure;
a fee; a ſu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,
having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws
utterly ſtrange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,
but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperiour.

The duke of Parma was reaſonably well tempted to be
true to that enterprize, by no leſs promiſe than to be made a
feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the ſeignory
in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.

Bacon's War with Spain.

FEVER. *n. f.* [*fevere*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in
which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened,

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes
continual, ſometimes intermittent.

Think'ſt thou the ſtry *fever* will go out

With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's fitful *fever* he ſleeps well. *Shakeſp. Macbeth!*

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,

Becauſe it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he
was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To **FEVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!

Shake to look on't. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FEVERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A ſlight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a ſufficient
excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Pavergon.*

FEVERFEW. *n. f.* [*febris and fuge*, Latin.]

It has a fibroſe root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided
into many ſegments: the cup of the flower is ſquamole and
hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of
the ſtalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.

The ſpecies are nine; but the firſt, called common feverfew,
is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts
of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-
dens. *Miller.*

FEVERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beaſts and birds retire,

And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives ſuck turns *feverish*, that is, its
juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine
whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* diſorder diſabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toſs and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our eaſe muſt come by lying ſtill;
For all the happineſs mankind can gain,
Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.